tude of islands, large and small, that occur between latitude 10° S., and 20° N. and longitude 90° to 170° E. From New Britain in the Bismarck archipelago midway between latitude 10° S. and the equator, to Mindanao, the most southern of the Philippines between latitude 5° and 10° N., situated to the northwest of New Britain, is quite a leap, as will be perceived by a moment's thought. The occurrence of *Eucalyptus* in the Philippine island above named has recently been verified by Mr. Maiden, the director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, N. S. W., who has examined the specimen collected by William Rich, the botanist of the U. S. ship *Relief* of the famous Wilkes* Exploring Expedition, who collected the plant or example, near Caldero, Mindanao, some time between 1838 and 1842, and named it *E. multiflora;* it proves, however, to be identical with *E. naudiniana* F. v. Müller.† Rich's name being preoccupied explains the change of name. *E. naudiniana* occurs in New Pommern (New Britain) 'and is so common in the forests that two saw-mills have been started especially for the timber, which is not hard as the Australian *Eucalyptus,* but still good useful timber.'‡

Robt. E. C. Stearns.

Los Angeles, Cal.,
August 15, 1903.

QUOTATIONS.

LORD SALISBURY AS A MAN OF SCIENCE.

It is generally understood that the branch of science which Lord Salisbury loved best was chemistry, and the freedom with which he discussed chemical questions gives weight to the suggestion. Besides, it is well known that he spent much time in his laboratory in Hatfield House, where, however, he directed his attention also to engineering and electrical problems. He conceived the idea of utilizing the flow of the River Lea for the electric lighting of the house, and the provision of a water supply to the town of Hatfield from the mains of Hatfield Park was due to his thought and kindliness.

In many ways he showed that his love of science had practical as well as academic leanings, but he made no original communication on scientific subjects to the learned societies. He was elected to the fellowship of the Royal Society in 1869, and almost immediately became a member of the council. He took a keen and active interest in the internal affairs of the Royal Society, for he served on the council in 1882–3, and again in 1892–4. He was vice-president also in 1882–3, and in 1893–4. And almost his last public act was associated with science and not with politics, for on the occasion of the election of the Prince of Wales to the fellowship of the Royal Society in April last it was Lord Salisbury who introduced him to the president and fellows.

Lord Salisbury's character as a man of science deservedly secured for him the particular respect and admiration of our profession, though it must be confessed that he made no bid whatever for our favor. Lord Salisbury's name is not associated with a singular popular measure of the kind that would be sure to win medical approbation. But medical men could see in his attitude toward life the trained and austere thinker. He did not speak if he did not know; he would not proceed to the next step till he had verified the one on which progress should depend; and, having convinced himself in which direction truth lay, he would hold firmly to his convictions.—*The Lancet.*

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY.

The civil engineers of the navy seem to have a substantial grievance. The service has grown and with it the duties of these dockyard officials. Our navy repair shops do an infinitely larger business than at any time since the war for the union. The civil engineer at Norfolk, for instance, has under his charge public works involving an expenditure of $2,700,000, and is also responsible

* *Proc. U. S. National Museum,* Vol. XXVI., p. 691.

† *Id.,* p. 692.

‡ As Mr. Maiden says: "There are so few Eucalypti found outside of Australia that the question of the identity of one found beyond the limits of that continent is of interest, and the occurrence of the genus in the Philippines is now set at rest, and doubtless its range in that group will be ascertained by American botanists."